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WHOLE NUMBER 16,573.

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 1904.

THEY WANT A LABOR PLANK

Union People Will Make Effort
to Have It Incorporated in the
Democratic Platform.

FOR THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Labor Class Will Meet With
Much Opposition on
This Score.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—The effort which will be made at the St. Louis Convention to secure the incorporation of a labor plank in the national Democratic platform favoring the national eight hour bill, the anti-injunction bill, and other labor bills pending before Congress, will be strongly opposed by the Southern delegates, and a warm fight may be expected. This is the opinion of Daniel Davenport, of Bridgeport, Conn., who has just returned from a Southern trip in the interest of the powerful American Anti-Boycott Association, of which he is executive agent. On this trip Mr. Davenport visited a large number of mills and factories in the South, and interviewed the manufacturers as to their attitude toward labor legislation, State and national, of a restrictive character.

Will Meet With Opposition.
"When the National Democratic Convention assembles in St. Louis next month, the advocates of radical labor legislation will meet with determined opposition," he said to-day. "An effort will doubtless be made by the followers of a certain candidate who claims to be the great friend of the laboring people to secure the adoption of a plank favoring the national eight hour bill and other proposed legislation designed to commit the government to the policy of regulating the hours of work throughout the country by law. This movement will be opposed by the conservative delegates from the South, who are not only antagonistic to the candidacy of Mr. Hearst, but who are firmly set against interference by the government in the business and with the rights of private enterprise."
The Southern delegates to St. Louis can scarcely do anything else but oppose any resolution favoring an eight hour or anti-injunction bill," he continued, "as otherwise they would be in the position of deserting. Representatives of the Georgia, who vote in the House Committee on Labor practically killed the eight hour bill by referring it to the Department of Commerce and Labor. His vote was a great surprise to his Democratic colleagues, as the Democratic Party to-day have always supported the bill by their votes, however strongly they might privately condemn it. But the Georgia manufacturers flooded him with protests and sent delegations to Washington with the result that they convinced him that the commercial interests of his State and of the South generally were strongly against the bill. They will naturally be glad that he does not suffer politically from this vote."

Labor Conditions Good in South.
"I found labor conditions in the South very satisfactory. The Alabama Legislature has recently passed an anti-boycott law, and I believe the Georgia Legislature will do likewise at its coming session, as the Georgia anti-boycott law is endorsed the same at its meeting a few days ago. This association is probably the most influential of its kind in the State of Georgia, and is maintaining a vigorous opposition to the efforts of organized labor to unionize the Georgia mills and to secure legislation which would tend to stunt the growth of the Southern industries. A great deal of Northern capital has been invested in Southern mills within the past few years and much of this capital has come from New England mill owners. It is said that those who own mills in the North and those who own mills in the South find that their Southern mills pay good dividends, while the Northern mills barely escape without a deficiency. They ascribe this fact to the difference in the labor conditions between New England and the South."

LADY THROWN FROM HER PONY CART

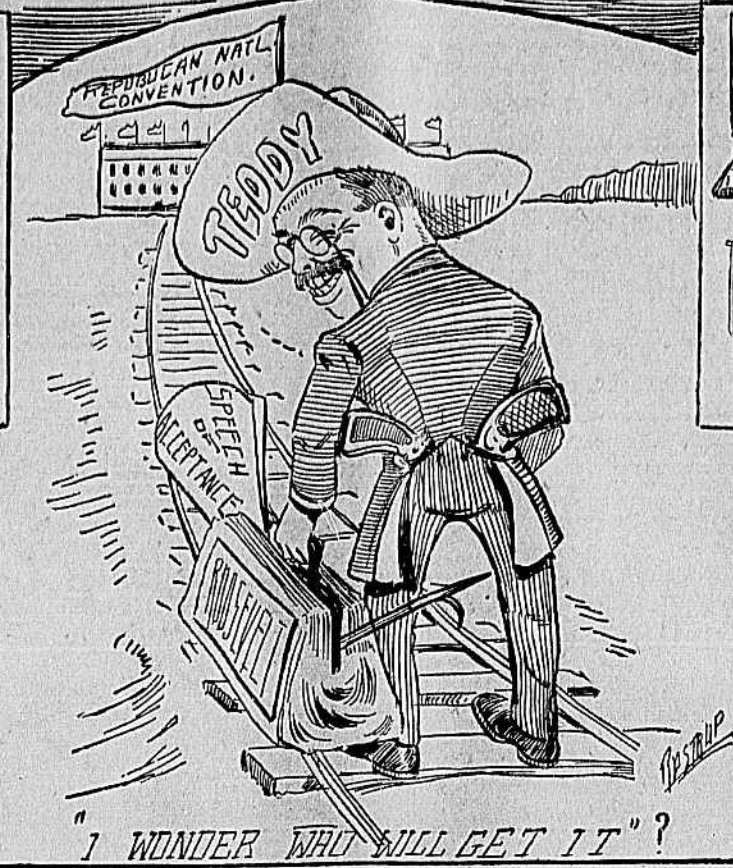
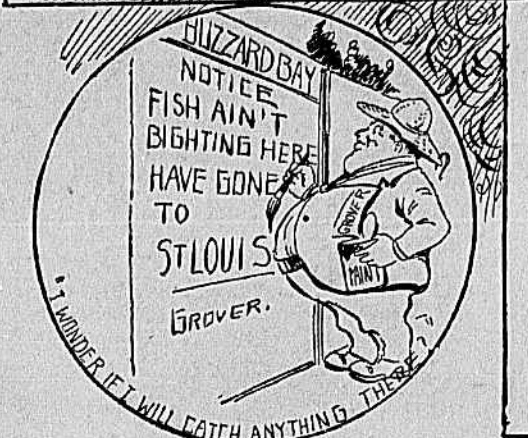
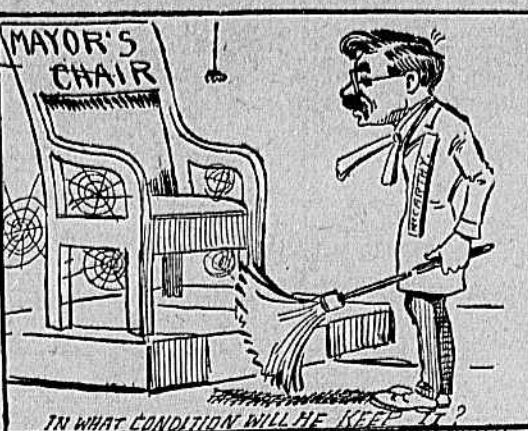
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
ONANCOCK, VA., June 18.—Mrs. C. B. Nottingham, while driving with Miss Helen Warren, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was thrown from her cart by her Chigioteague pony becoming frightened. They were at the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic steamship wharf, where they had gone to see Mr. Nottingham off in his launch. Mrs. Nottingham has not regained consciousness yet, and serious results are expected.

PILED WOOD ON TRACK TO SEE WHAT WOULD HAPPEN

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
SUFFOLK, VA., June 18.—For attempting to wreck a Suffolk and Carolina passenger train by piling wood on the track, near Corapeake, N. C., Harry Lacy, a twelve-year-old colored boy, to-day was arrested by Hurricane Branch. The engineer saw the obstruction in time to slow down, and the only damage was a disarrangement of ties and a shaking up of passengers. The boy confessed, and said he hid in the bushes to see what would happen.

JUDGE YARRELL PREPARES TO MAKE UP HIS MIND

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
PETERSBURG, VA., June 18.—Judge Leonidas D. Yarrell was in Petersburg to-day looking over the congressional situation. He will go to Mecklenburg Monday, and to Brunswick Tuesday, after which he will definitely decide whether or not he will become a candidate. Ex-Governor William B. Cameron and Congressman Southall will meet in joint debate at Boydton Monday and at Lawrencetown Tuesday of next week.



HOW THE WORLD'S LEADING EVENTS STRIKE OUR CARTOONIST

ANDERSON DECLINES

Attorney-General Stands for Re-
Election, But Not for the
Governorship.

PROMISES OF SUPPORT

Attorney-General Anderson has determined not to enter the race for the governorship. He will stand for re-election to the position he now holds.
A friend close to Major Anderson, who was authorized to announce the Attorney-General's decision through The Times-Dispatch, said in this connection last night that "Major Anderson gratefully appreciated the kind things which had been spoken and written of and to him by gentlemen in every portion of the State in reference to his being a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. He had carefully considered the matter, and while the dictates of personal ambition would have prompted another course, he had decided not to be a candidate for that office. Under existing conditions it would be impracticable for him, without neglecting the duties of the office he now holds, to enter the race and make such a canvass for the gubernatorial nomination as would be expected of him."

Present Duties.
"The duties of his present office are, in the main, in the line of his tastes and preferences. His interest has been deeply enlisted in important litigation already pending or threatened, in some of which cases the most vital interests of the State are involved."
"Because of the press of business in the courts and the time necessarily required in preparing cases of such magnitude for trial and argument, and the unavoidable delays in reaching a final decision, particularly in the Supreme Court of the United States, it is not likely that some of these cases will be finally heard or decided during his present term of office."
"He has had generous assurances of

DASHING THROUGH TRAIN TO THE EXPOSITION CITY

Under the new schedule effective to-day, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway will inaugurate its special service to St. Louis on account of the World's Fair. The train leaving Richmond, daily at 2 P. M. will run solid to St. Louis, with through coaches, sleepers and dining cars. These trains are re-equipped, electrically lighted, and offer unequalled service by the shortest, quickest and best route.
Similar service is provided also on the return trip, leaving St. Louis at 11 A. M. and 11 P. M. and arriving in Richmond at 3:30 P. M. and 7:30 P. M., respectively.

ROUMANIANS WILL PRAY FOR RAIN

(By Associated Press.)
BUCHAREST, ROUMANIA, June 18.—Two-thirds of the Roumanian wheat and hay crops have already been lost, owing to the prolonged drought, and the maize crop has suffered great damage.
The synod has ordered that prayers be said for rain and that holy icons be carried in procession on Sunday throughout the country.
The minister of domains has ordered that leaves be gathered in the forests for use as winter fodder for the cattle.

CONGRESS WILL HAVE TO APPROVE RECOMMENDATION

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—Believing that no action should be taken until Congress has had an opportunity to act, Secretary Moody has decided not to approve the execution at this time of the recommendation of Surgeon-General Rixey, to establish a hospital camp at Fort Royal, S. C., where the surgeon-general desires to send tuberculosis patients now treated at naval hospitals.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION

William Habliston, of Richmond,
Elected President of
Association.

A VISIT TO JAMESTOWN

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEWPORT NEWS, VA., June 18.—The eleventh annual convention of the Virginia Bankers' Association, which has been in session at the Chamberlin Hotel for the past three days, came to an end to-night with a brilliant banquet, at which Hon. Claude A. Swanson, representative in Congress from the Fifth Virginia District, and Governor A. J. Montague were guests. Both of the distinguished visitors made addresses, which were applauded to the echo by the assembled bankers, their wives and other guests.
The last business session of the convention was held on board a steamer while en route to Jamestown, to which shrine of history the members of the association made a pilgrimage. At this session the following officers for the ensuing year were elected:
President, William M. Habliston, of Richmond; secretary, N. P. Gatling, Lynchburg; treasurer, H. A. Williams, Richmond.
Vice-presidents—H. E. Jones, Bristol; G. W. Moore, Jr., Lynchburg; J. A. Willett, Newport News; S. H. Hansborough, Winchester; J. M. Miller, Jr., Richmond; J. T. Meadows, Roanoke; Joseph Stebbins, South Boston; W. J. Dingledine, Harrisonburg; E. S. Reid, Chatham.
Executive Committee—A. M. Schurz, hof, chairman, Norfolk; W. M. Hill, R. H. Smith, Richmond; R. M. Pollard, Petersburg; W. P. Venable, Farmville; Allen Cuccilli, Danville; Nelson F. Groome, Hampton; F. R. Porter, Louisa.
Committee on Banking and Jurisprudence—George J. Seay, chairman, Richmond; E. E. Holland, Suffolk; J. Garland Pollard, Richmond; George Bryan, Richmond; George A. Schmeltz, Newport News; W. P. Tams, Staunton; C. W. Warden, Roanoke; J. F. Glenn, Richmond.
Committee on Taxation—O. J. Sands, chairman, Richmond; W. A. Wilson, Jr., Lynchburg; H. E. Jones, Bristol; Judge M. Woods, Roanoke.
Delegates to American Bankers' Association in New York—H. L. Schmeltz, Hampton; J. A. Willett, Newport News; J. J. Lawson, South Boston; T. K. Sands, Bristol. Alternates—W. M. Hill, Richmond; J. H. Toomer, Portsmouth; J. D. Tucker, South Boston; N. H. Williams, Chase City.
Financial Committee—Mann S. Quarles (chairman), Richmond; H. M. Kerr, Norfolk; C. N. Williams, Jr., Boydton.
NEXT MEETING PLACE.
An effort was made to instruct the Executive Committee to select Richmond for the meeting place next year, but the matter finally was left to the discretion of the committee.
After visiting the points of interest on the little island where the first permanent English settlement in America was established, the bankers boarded the steamer for the return trip. On the way back an hour was spent inspecting the great plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, where the excursionists saw on the stocks the battleships Connecticut and Minnesota, four large ferry boats, and ranged along the wharves the battleship Virginia and the cruiser Charleston and a large number of vessels of every description, including three German cruisers, waiting their turn for repairs. In the big dry dock they saw two four-masted and one three-masted schooner, and the three did not entirely fill the big dock.
From the shipyard the party went to Old Point Comfort, where at 8:30 o'clock this evening the banquet began. Most of the delegates and their wives will leave to-morrow and Monday.
Mrs. A. J. Montague spent last night with her brother, Dr. William Hoskins, of this city, and was joined at Old Point Comfort by the Governor to-day.

HE DEFIED ELECTRICITY

Took Five Shocks to Terminate
Life of Negro Murderer at
Columbus, Ohio.

HE STOOD 1,750 VOLTS

(By Associated Press.)
COLUMBUS, O., June 18.—The electrocution of Moses Johnson, a negro murderer of Portsmouth, O., in the annex at the Ohio penitentiary this morning, was almost as borrowing as that of Michael Schiller yesterday.
Johnson was strapped in the chair at 12:02, and the first shock was administered at 12:05. This was 1,750 volts, but failed to extinguish life. Five shocks in all were administered before the condemned man was pronounced dead at 12:24.
After each shock, except the last, the attending physicians found evidence of heart action, which made the repeated applications of the electric current necessary.
The prison authorities are mystified at the failure of the electric current to do its work quickly.
Moses Johnson was convicted of the murder of Edward Lest, an insurance agent, at Portsmouth, O., on the night of October 17, 1903. Lest had gone to the home of Sarah Cullum to collect the premiums on an insurance policy, when Johnson and a man named Rufus Burcham, mistaking Lest for a friend of the Cullum woman, broke into the house and attacked him.
A fierce struggle ensued, during which Lest was stabbed five times. He was beginning his assault to spare his life, when Johnson fired two shots into his back and left him to die. At the trial it developed that Johnson had threatened to kill any man whom he ever chanced to see in company with the Cullum woman, and he was convicted of murder in the first degree.
Burcham, who, it was testified, was drunk at the time of the murder, was sentenced to life imprisonment.
Johnson was colored, while the Cullum woman and Burcham are white.

NEGRO YOUTH KILLS PROPRIETOR GAMING HOUSE

(By Associated Press.)
PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 18.—After playing cards all night, John Gibson, aged nineteen years, a New Orleans negro, to-day shot and killed his host, William Sanders, twenty-nine years old, also colored.
The card game resulted in a quarrel, and Gibson invited Sanders outside. When the men reached the street, Gibson drew a revolver and fired one shot, inflicting a wound from which Sanders died in a few minutes. The murderer escaped.

CHURCH RETAINS ITS OLD PASTOR

The Defeated Faction at Once
Organizes a New Church.
Speeches on Both Sides.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
PETERSBURG, VA., June 18.—Rev. C. W. B. Gordon was retained as pastor of Tabernacle Baptist Church, colored, last night by a vote of 145 to 73, and the defeated faction immediately withdrew and organized a new church.
The meeting was presided over by Mr. Robert Gilliam, commissioner of the Hunting Court. Messrs. A. D. Hamilton and Bernard and Townsend appeared as counsel for Gordon and Messrs. George Mason and Robert Gilliam, Jr., represented the opposing faction.
Two speakers on each side represented the respective factions. Gordon spoke in his own behalf. He had been with his people twenty years, has had 3,000 conversions under his ministry, and has baptized 2,500. Too many churches want him, he said, for him to impose his presence on any church. Gordon said he stands head and shoulders above any negro preacher in the city and that he was the first negro preacher in the United States to publish a book of sermons.
J. E. Jones, who followed Gordon, referred to the preacher's being divorced, and quoted the Bible with reference to putting away a wife. He would put down crooked men, he said, and put a clean man in the pulpit who will preach peace.
Most of the women in the congregation were apparently favorable to Gordon, while most of the men seemed to be against him.



ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAM A. ANDERSON,
Who Declines to Stand for Re-election and Not to Run for the Governorship.



DR. GEORGE BEN JOHNSTON,
Eminent Richmond Physician, Who on Friday, was Elected President of the
American Surgical Association.

RICHMOND IS DOING MUCH

Recapitulation of Facts in Answer to Question, "What Is Richmond Doing?"

SHE IS RIGHT UP IN FRONT

And Yet 'Tis Hard to Convince the Many Able Doubting Thomases.

What is Richmond doing? For two months past The Times-Dispatch has kept a special reportorial artist busy looking around town to find correct answers to the question.
A great many people in Richmond, who have never taken the trouble to ascertain what is really going on in their community, have been in the habit of croaking and growling to a certain extent, and in a general way working up a notion that Richmond is not keeping up in the march of progress. From Sunday to Sunday, The Times-Dispatch has been presenting facts and figures in regard to various lines of trade which refute this idea. It is the purpose of this paper to continue these articles as long as there is material to work upon. But every now and then it may be well to pause and recapitulate, lest we forget.

Doubting Thomases.

It may be remarked just here that the facts and figures already brought out have been astonishing to at least half of the population of this progressive city, and the fact has been demonstrated that one-half of the city, at least, does not know what the city is doing. So great has been the surprise of some people at the facts and figures that have been shown in this column that they have actually questioned their reliability, and, therefore, it may be well enough in this connection to say that we obtain these facts from most reliable sources; indeed, they come from headquarters. They are taken directly from the books of the business houses and of the railroad offices, and if there were any question as to their accuracy, they could be easily checked up or any inaccuracy pointed out.

For instance: In one of the first of these articles, it was stated that the banking facilities of Richmond were superior to those of any southern city, and the amount of clearances annually was larger than that of any southern city, and, wonderful to relate, these supposed well informed men in Richmond, who thought these things could not be possible, why, they couldn't say, but they just thought they were not possible. The only reply to this is: Look at the figures yourself. In another article it was stated that Richmond ships more meat, provisions and other packing house stocks than any two southern cities combined, and that the shipments for one year were valued at \$8,000,000. Look at the figures of this year show that up to June 1st she has handled more boots and shoes than Philadelphia for the same length of time, and indications now are that at the end of this year Richmond will stand fourth in the list. It is also shown that as a goods market, a wholesale hat market and as a wholesale drug market, it is second to no city of its size in the country, and leads all southern cities. It has been shown why these things are true, and in a nutshell the situation is explained by the fact that Richmond is the natural distributing point for the South and Southeast, enjoying transportation facilities that no competing southern market can enjoy, and having banking facilities superior to any southern city.

Live and Learn.

In later articles it was shown that the wholesale grocery business of Richmond was larger than that of any southern city, and although the causes for it were made as plain as facts and figures could make them, this was also questioned. But it is a fact that no two cities south of the Mason and Dixon line ships as many tons of groceries as the Richmond market. There was also great surprise when it was shown that Richmond stands fifth in the United States in the list of wholesale shoe markets, and that it jobs more shoes than any market south of Philadelphia, not excepting Baltimore. It may be remarked, in parentheses, that the figures of this year show that up to June 1st she has handled more boots and shoes than Philadelphia for the same length of time, and indications now are that at the end of this year Richmond will stand fourth in the list. It is also shown that as a goods market, a wholesale hat market and as a wholesale drug market, it is second to no city of its size in the country, and leads all southern cities. It has been shown why these things are true, and in a nutshell the situation is explained by the fact that Richmond is the natural distributing point for the South and Southeast, enjoying transportation facilities that no competing southern market can enjoy, and having banking facilities superior to any southern city.

These articles are just beginning now to deal in manufacturing statistics, and before we get through with them we think we will be able to show from facts that cannot be controverted, that as a manufacturing center, Richmond is the gate city of the South, as well as in a mercantile sense, for here the manufacturer enjoys all of the superior railway and banking facilities that the merchant can enjoy, and if the merchant can distribute goods throughout the South from Richmond to better advantage than from any other point in the South, it stands to reason that the manufacturer can do equally as well.

These conditions are necessarily attractive to the smaller manufacturers and to small industries. Richmond is getting to be headquarters for such industries, the importance of which cannot be overestimated. The whole universe is made up of units and some of the richest cities in the world are those that are made so by what are called the smaller industries.
No more inviting field for smaller industries has found space on the map than Richmond. Here they enjoy all of the transportation facilities, all of the banking facilities, and all the advantages of water power, electric power and labor undisturbed by strike troubles, that large establishments could enjoy, and here, too, they have a larger field to operate in than they could hope to find at any other southern center. The men with the capital, the genius and the industry to engage in these smaller industries are finding this out, and they are looking to Richmond. Within the present year, several have been established, and lines of business are being engaged in in this good old town that the majority of the inhabitants are ignorant of. Before the Times-Dispatch gets through telling Richmond and the balance of the world what Richmond is doing, it proposes to tell all about these smaller industries. This special branch of local industry may be the subject of our Sunday's answer to the question: What is Richmond doing?